ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 15, 1833. NO. 37.

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your SHERIFF, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.
March 11. te

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any consideration of [illegible] or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN.
April 1. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, JR.
March 4. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.
Feb. 25. te

A FARM FOR SALE,
Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

188 ACRES, more or less,

of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The Improvements are a good

2 story Stone House,

fronting 59 feet, a good frame Barn, a large double Wagon Shed, with a Crib, a stone Smoke, Bake and Dry House, and other necessary Out-buildings, a well of first-rate water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well before the house with a pump in it, and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 300 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

L. L. HINSCH.
May 13. tf

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, against a certain JACOB BAIRD, of Hamiltonban township, in said County, laborer, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said Jacob Baird have been attached, and are now in the custody of William M'Millan and Joseph Hill, until they shall be disposed of according to law.—This is therefore to give notice to the Creditors of the said Jacob Baird, to appear on *Saturday the 27th day of July inst.* at the house of Jehu G. Hays, in Fairfield, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the direction of the said Act.

AMOS MAGINLY.
Fairfield, July 8. id

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Battalion 89th Regiment, P. M. are hereby notified, that an Election will be held on *Thursday the 8th of August next*, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, at the house of P. Heagy, Esq. in Oxford, for a MAJOR of said Battalion, in room of Maj. Wood, resigned.

J. SANDERS, B. I.
July 8. te

Best Lancaster Glue,
For Sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 20. tf

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, June 24, 1833. 3t

POETRY.

HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

'Midst yellow crops of waving grain,
My GOD, I raise the humble strain—
These spicy gales, how soft they blow,
How sweet the murm'ring waters flow,—
Yonder blue skies, how bright they shine,
How rich their tints—and how divine!
Earth groans beneath her ponderous load,
The bounty of a gracious GOD!

What unbelief my heart betray'd,
When I beheld the tender blade!
My throbbing bosom heav'd with fear,
Lest aught should taint the golden air—
But mercy kept the precious grain,
Nor suffer'd man to toil in vain—
Bade the soft gales breathe gently forth,
And curb'd the fury of the North.

Wake every soul—with rapture sing
The praises of a bounteous King—
For lo! the God of nature pours
In earth's soft lap his golden showers.
See where the loaded boughs appear,
See Eschol's vine transplanted here—
And Canaan's fruits luxuriant grow,
While streams of milk and honey flow.

Jesus! the smiling scene around,
Owns not a spot of barren ground—
So shall my soul, if thou be there,
Fruits of the finest flowers bear.
Sow the blest seeds of grace divine,
And thou, dear sun, arise and shine.
Ripen the crops, new strength impart,
And reap a harvest in my heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life.

THE REMEDY OF THE SPLIT FOWL.

Among the most disagreeable things attending the practice of that most arduous of all professions, medicine, are the prejudices the physician must constantly meet with, either in the mind of the patient, or in those of his friends. It is easier to cure the bodily complaint of 100 persons, than to eradicate the prejudices from the mind of one. Absurd, and ridiculous, and hurtful notions, which have as it were grown up with them, will adhere to the mind, in spite of all efforts of reason to root them out.

Visiting a patient a short time since, [for it is my misfortune to be a physician,] I perceived a very disagreeable smell, like that of putrid meat, apparently issuing from beneath the bed clothes at the foot of the bed; and enquired what it was.

'Why,' said the good wife, who was attending on her sick husband, 'it's nothing but a dunghill fowl he's got on his feet, poor man.'

'A dunghill fowl'! exclaimed I with no little amazement.

'Yes, doctor,' said she, 'I had the fattest fowl in the barn yard cut open alive, and one half put on one foot and one on t'other, while it was alive and kicking. It is a charming thing for a fever, doctor.'

'A live fowl cut open, and put on a man's feet to cure a fever! who put this foolish notion into your head?'

'Foolish notion or not, doctor, I am sure Mr. Tozer is a great deal better of his complaint than he was; he doesn't sweat so confusely, and breathes a great deal shorter, and quicker than he did.'

'So much the worse, good woman.'

'So you always tell me, doctor, when I'm doing all I can for the benefit of the sick in my family. So you told me when I was stuffing the cold of my first husband, the dear good Mr. Pheezer, heaven rest his soul—which in spite of all I could do, turned to an information of the lungs, and he is now in his grave, poor man.'

'But what could put into your head this shocking remedy of the split fowl?'

'Why its been in my head ever so long, doctor. My grandfather was cured by it, of a putrid fever, as I have heard my mother say. My father was likewise cured by the same remedy, of a dreadful rebellious fever; but just as he was getting on his feet again, he had a prolapse, which carried him off. Besides these, my cousin Jonathan Jenkins was cured of an information in the same way. Then Mrs. Thistlesifter, who you know is very skillful in roots, arbs, and so forth, says there is nothing in the world so good for a fever as a split fowl?'

'A split fool! I was going to say; and indeed if all the fools were so, who meddle with what, they know nothing about, the world would be better off. Did you give Mr. Tozer the medicine I left him?'

'No, Doctor: Mrs. Thistlesifter came here just after you went away, and I could'nt do no less than to insult her in so impotent a crisis; and we come to the conclusion between us, that it was best not to give the medicine you left; but to put the split fowl on his feet, poor man and dress him well with peppergrass tea, and a little gill-go-over ground and smart weed with it.'

'So you didn't give the medicine I left then?'

'No, Doctor; Mrs. Thistlesifter and I thought it such an impotent case, that the split fowl was the principal thing to be relied on. Besides to tell the truth, Doctor we were afraid there was marcury in the medicine, as we had noticed a white powder in it.'

'Indeed! and so because you and Mrs. Thistlesifter noticed a white powder in the medicine, you threw it aside, and opened a live fowl!'

'Yes, Doctor, I do think that marcury is a dreadful bad thing. It saves people's lives to be sure:—but then it gets into the bones, Mrs. Thistlesifter says, and there's no getting it out again as long as you live. Oh! I wouldn't a had Mr. Tozer, poor man, to take it for *any thing.*'

'And so, by following your own and Mrs. Thistlesifter's foolish notions, you've lost your husband.'

'Lost him! did you say, doctor—lost my dear Mr. Tozer!'

'Ay, I grieve to inform you that he won't live forty-eight hours.'

'Not forty-eight hours, Doctor! not live forty-eight hours! And I've only been married to him a year.'

'I'm sorry to say there's no hope for him.'

'And I laid out so much money for my wedding clothes only a year ago. And the dunghill fowl gone too! the fattest rooster in the barn yard! Oh, miserable me, that I should be a widow so soon again!' Saying this, she wrung her hands bitterly.

The next day Mr. Tozer died. Mrs. Tozer, as in duty bound, wept plentifully for his death, but finally comforted herself that she had done every thing an affectionate wife could do—having taken the advice of Mrs. Thistlesifter, and having killed the most valuable rooster in the barn to save her husband's life.—*A Country Physician.*

Frying Eggs.—Schaffer, the dancing master, is now dead; but the memory of his waggery has survived him. He was once a boarder at the Lamb Tavern, Boston, when that house was the resort of sundry gentlemen of the Legislature. A party of the last had returned, one evening, from one of Potter's exhibitions; and talking over what they had seen, in presence of Schaffer, confessed that nothing puzzled them so much as the fact of frying eggs in a hat. The *modus operandi* of Potter's other tricks they thought they had detected; but this particular feat quite exceeded their comprehension. They could'nt for the life of them see through it. 'Why gentlemen,' said Schaffer, joining in conversation, 'I can't agree with you. It really strikes me that this trick of Potter's can be imitated with all the ease imaginable: If any gentleman will accommodate me with the loan of his hat I will do it in a moment—and if I do not succeed, I will forfeit a bottle.' All were eager to see the performance, and every hat was held out. Schaffer took the hat of one of the most strenuous doubters, and deliberately broke into it a dozen eggs. He then muttered over the usual incantation—'presto vedo change,' &c., at the same time time whirling the hat pretty vigorously, in order to give its contents a good stirring up. He then looked into the hat, and his face of confidence was instantaneously changed into a blank, stupid stare, on its being ascertained that the contents of the eggs remained without change; the hat, meanwhile, being pretty thoroughly soaked under the operation. Having gazed for some moments at the rueful plight of the hat, Schaffer recovering from his apparent astonishment, at length exclaimed, 'Well gentlemen, I am sorry to say, I have lost my bet. But I declare, I thought I could do it.'—*Newburyport Herald.*

An English paper relates an anecdote of unprincipled ingenuity in RAISING A CAPITAL, which occurred some years ago, in the case of two young Englishmen, brothers, and blacksmiths, who went to Jamaica.

"Finding, soon after their arrival, that they could do nothing without a little money to begin with, but that with 60 or £70 they might be able to realize a fortune, they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient. One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close and blackened him from head to foot. This ceremony being performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who was so pleased with the appearance of the young fellow, that he advanced £80 currency upon the bill of sale, and prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him the finest negro upon the island. The same evening this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then in vain offered in handbills, pursuit was eluded, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered impracticable. The brothers with the money commenced business, and returned to England, not many years since, with a fortune of £20,000. Previous, however, to their departure from the Island, they waited on the gentleman from whom they had received the money, and, recalling the circumstance of the negro to his recollection, paid him the principal and interest with thanks."

The following anecdote was related at the late Temperance Meeting in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of North Carolina, as reported for the New York Observer:

'Of all reforms in the world, (said Mr. H.) that of a confirmed drunkard, though not absolutely impossible, was certainly the most hopeless. When once the habit of drinking has been formed, and the appetite for liquor fixed in the system, it required little less than a miracle to eradicate it. If it was true that men carried into the eternal world the lusts and vices they had indulged in this, it was not too much to say, that even in the world to come, could the same means be had, a drunkard would be a drunkard still. In illustration of this remark, Mr. H. related another anecdote. In one part of Virginia there were certain abandoned pits, which had been formerly worked to a great depth, and which presented a series of dark and dismal caverns, well calculated, if any thing in this world could be, to exhibit a visible representation of despair. A certain man, of respectable connexions, and good education, resided not far from these pits, who was constantly in the habit of inebriety, insomuch that his friends told him, if he did not desist, he would certainly die in one of his fits of beastly excess. The man, however, thought that there was no danger: he should not die; they were only a parcel of fanatics, and wanted to destroy all his joys.—He continued to drink, till in one of his frolics, he became what is called dead drunk,—totally unconscious and insensible to every thing around him.

In this situation his friends conceived, as a last experiment, the design of alarming him, if possible, by a near prospect of death and its consequences. They accordingly provided him a coffin, and having him in grave clothes placed his body into it, and lowered him down into one of the deepest of these pits. One or two of them accompanied him to witness the result of the experiment. The place was perfectly dark, and profoundly still. After a considerable time, the fumes of the liquor began to evaporate, and the drunken man came to himself. He opened his eyes and after a few moments they heard him exclaim "What! is it so?—am I dead?—am I really dead?"—They answered in a feigned voice—"Yes, you are dead and buried." After some time a glimmering light was seen at a distance,—men in disguise approached, and taking him out of the coffin, commenced the application of a pretty heavy bastinado. The man now believed himself in the regions of sorrow, & they told him that he had been condemned as a drunkard, and that there was no mercy for him. They then laid him down again and retired; as they were going away, intending to try the result of solitary reflection on his mind, they heard his voice calling suddenly and loudly after them; "Halloa! Mr. D——! have you any *drink* this way?"

[Shouts of laughter—and it was some minutes before the audience became composed.]

Anecdote of an Equestrian.—The Pittsburg Manufacturer tells the following anecdote of one of the Equestrians now performing in that city:—

At the scene of the "Peasant's Frolick," Mr. Spencer, who enacted the character of the Peasant, and who was distinguished beyond knowing by a rough great drab coat, and an old hat, rolled from among the audience, apparently in a state of inebriation, into the ring, at the time the horse Napoleon was running round it at a very rapid rate. A good, honest countryman, believing that in the person with the drab coat he perceived some drunken and helpless fellow, who was about to be tramped to death by the horse, rushed in and in defiance of the performer, (who had to preserve his character, and durst not convince the kind countryman of his error,) dragged him out of the ring by force, and as he supposed, out of the immediate jaws of death. After taking him to the door, and advising him to go home and get sober, he left him and returned to witness the performance. But what was his astonishment when on looking to the door opposite to the one at which he sent the drunken man out, he discovered the self-same fellow making his way in the same unsteady manner towards the ring again, and before long actually tumbling under the horse's very nose, with its foot raised over his face. A second time he was about to rush to the rescue of his drunken friend, but this time he was withheld, and in a few moments more he saw the fellow that had caused him so much trouble and uneasiness for his safety, riding without the bridle at full speed, and at the same time divesting himself of some twenty or thirty garments, and finally to appear something like a flying Mercury, metamorphosed from a drunken countryman. For a while the humane yeoman thought the devil had surely turned circus rider, and that he himself had been taking the liberty of handling his majesty rather rough, under the supposition that he was in a state of beastly intoxication; but finally at last became convinced that it was a famous equestrian, whom he had mistaken for an inebriated helpless wight.

David Hume.—This distinguished philosopher was one day passing along a narrow foot-path which formerly winded through a boggy piece of ground at the back of Edinburgh Castle, when he had the misfortune to tumble in, and stick fast in the mud. Observing a woman approaching, he civilly requested her to lend him a helping hand out of his disagreeable situation; but she, casting one hurried glance at his abbreviated figure, passed on, without regarding his request. He then shouted lustily after her; and she was at last prevailed upon by his cries to approach. 'Are na ye Hume the Deist?' inquired she, in a tone which implied that an answer in the affirmative would decide her against lending him her assistance.—'Well, well,' said Mr. Hume, 'no matter; you know, good woman, Christian charity commands you to do good, even to your enemies.' 'Christian charity here, Christian charity there,' replied the woman, 'I'll do naething for ye till ye turn a Christian yoursel'—ye maun first repeat baith the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, or faith I'll let ye grolle there as I fand ye.' The sceptic was actually obliged to accede to the woman's terms, ere she would give him help. He himself used to tell the story with great taste.

The existence of God.—There is a God! The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountain, bless him—the insect sports in his beams—elephants salute him with the rising orb of day—the bird sings him in the foliage—the thunder proclaims him in the Heavens—the Ocean declares his immensity—man alone has said, "There is no God!" Unite in thought at the same instant, the most beautiful objects of nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day, all the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars, and a night covered with clouds; meadows enamelled with flowers, forests hoary with snow, fields gilded by the tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on that sun which is plunging under the vaults of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceivable magic can that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shades of the evening, re-appear at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning? At every instant of the day, the glorious orb is at once rising—resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west: or rather our senses deceive us, and there is properly speaking, no east or south, or west in the world. Every thing reduces itself to one single point, from whence the King of Day sends forth at once a triple light in one single substance. The bright splendor is the most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits, at the same time the shining image of the TRINITY.—*Chateaubriand.*

THE LAST TIME.

In one only situation can a man be placed where awful doubt is converted into a tremendous certainty; not the sick patient on the bed of death, whose pulse beats faintly, and whose subsiding seems to announce the coming of his release. He may linger for hours; he may recover; the ray of hope beams, and those who love him share its brightness. His hours are not numbered. The sinking mariner clings to the last fragment of his ill-fated ship, and holds on while nature gives him strength; and as he mounts the topping wave strains his anxious eyes in search of assistance. A vessel may heave in sight; he may be drifted to some kindly shore; his fate is not decided.

The unhappy wretch who alone leaves his last day in hopeless and unmitigated misery, is the sentenced convict on the eve of execution; he sees and hears all that is passing round him with the terrible consciousness that it is for the "*last time.*"

He beholds the sun gleaming through the bars of his cell, in all his parting brightness, and knows he sees his golden rays for the "last time;" he hears the prison clock record the fleeting minutes—how fastly fleeting to him!—through the night each hour sounds to him for the "last time!" Seven strikes upon the bell—at eight he dies!

His wife, his children, his beloved parents, come to him; he stands amidst his family in the full possession of his bodily health, and all his mental faculties. He clasps them to his heart—they go. The door of his cell closes, and shuts them from his sight; he has seen them for the "last time." He is summoned to the scaffold—the engine of death stands ready; he feels the pure air of heaven blow upon his face—the summer sun shines brightly, for the "last time;" he sees the green fields and the trees, and ten thousands familiar to us all. The cap is drawn over his tear-fraught eyes! the objects vanish, never, never to be seen again by him. He hears for the "last time" the sacred word of God from human lips; in another moment the death struggle is on him, and he breathes for the "*last time!*"

To him alone, then, is the exit from this world of cares regular and certain; in every other case it is a mystery when the "*last time*" shall come.

John Randolph's Mother.—The late John Randolph, some years since, addressed himself to an intimate friend in terms something like the following:—"I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and though this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should have been a French atheist, if it had not been for one recollection, and that was the memory of my departed Mother who used to take my little hands in her's, and cause me on my knees to say, 'Our Father which art in heaven.'"

We have this anecdote from a gentleman to whom it was told by the friend whom Mr. Randolph addressed.

The following is related by Mr. Rush—"Sir Felton Harvey, aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, had lost an arm in battle. Whilst one of the battles in Spain was raging, the Duke gave him an order to convey to another part of the field—Half across it, a French officer was seen galloping towards him. Sir Felton's sword hung by his side, though he could not wield it; it was his right arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle; but he faced the foe looking defiance.—As they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised himself on his stirrups, his sword uplifted. Discovering, at the very moment for the stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings down his weapon in the form of a complimentary salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave his salute in silence." This was true chivalry.

How they used to spell.—It happened one day that 'the cut and split' for the fire fell short, and Jonas Patch was out wielding the axe in school time. He had been out at work about half an hour, when Memorus, who was perceived to have less to do than the rest, was sent out to take his place. He was about ten years old, and four years younger than Jonas.—'Memorus, you may go out and spell Jonas.' Our hero did not think of the Yankee sense in which the master used the word spell; indeed he had never attached but one meaning to it whenever it was used with reference to himself. He supposed the master was granting him a ride on his favorite hobby. So he put a spelling book under his arm, and went out to the wood-pile with the speed of a boy rushing.

'Ye got yoe spellin lesson Jonas?' was the first salutation. 'Haven't looked at it yet,' was the reply, 'I mean to cut up this plaguy great log, spellin or no spellin, before I go in. I had as lieve keep warm here choppin wood, as freeze up there in that tarnal cold back seat.' 'Well the master sent me out to hear you spell.' 'Did he! well put out the words and I'll spell.' Memorus being so distinguished a speller, Jonas did not doubt that he was really sent out on this errand. So our deputy spelling-master mounted the top of the wood pile, just in front of Jonas, to put out words to his temporary pupil who still kept on cutting out chips.

'Do you know where the lesson begins, Jonas?' 'No I don't but I spose I shall find out now.' 'Well here 'tis.' (They belonged to the same class.) 'Spell a-bom-in-a-tion. Jonas spells. A bom-bom (in the mean time up goes the axe high in the air) i a-bom-i (down it goes again chuck into the wood) n-a na a-bom-i-na (up goes it again) t-i-o-n tion a-bom-i-na-tion—chuck the axe goes again, and at the same time out flies a furious chip and hits Memorus on the nose. At this moment the master appeared just at the corner of the schoolhouse, with one foot still on the threshold. 'Jonas, why don't you come in, didn't I send Memorus out to spell you?' 'Yes sir, and he has been spelling me; how could I come in if he spelt me here?' At this the master's eye caught Memorus perched upon the top stick, with the book open upon his lap, rubbing his nose, and just in the act of putting out the succeeding word of the column. Ac-com-mo-da-tion, pronounced Memorus in a broken but louder voice than before, for he caught a glimpse of the master, and he wished to let him know that he was doing his duty. This was too much for the master's gravity. He perceived the mistake, and without saying more wheeled back into the schoolroom almost bursting with the most tumultuous laugh that he ever tried to suppress. The scholars wondered at his looks and grinned in sympathy. In a few minutes Jonas came in, followed by Memorus with his spelling-book, who exclaimed, 'I have heard him spell clean through the whole lesson, and he didn't spell hardly none of 'em right.' The master could hold in no longer—the scholars perceived the blunder, and there was one simultaneous roar, from the pedagogue and pupils; the scholars laughing twice as loud and uproariously in consequence of being permitted to laugh in school time, and to do it with the accompaniment of the master.—*District School as it was.*

A curious anecdote is told of a man who was for some time enabled to earn a livelihood at one of the most celebrated and fashionable gaming houses in Paris, through the premium on gold. He always commenced playing with two 500f. notes, his aim being solely to convert these two notes into gold, in which he generally succeeded. By selling his gold the next morning at the money changer's he got his 175f. profit and two other notes with which he commenced operations again in the evening. This went on for months undiscovered, but the contrivance came at last to the knowledge of the dealers, who, from that time, made it a regular rule not to change a bank note for gold without requiring the current premium.

A frightful Scarecrow!—A few days since, we passed the field of a farmer, and saw, dangling on a string from the stake in the middle of the field, a Rum Bottle.—If the keen vision of the birds discern all the *evil spirits* which are prone to harbor around objects of this sort, not a rancorous crow or blackbird will dare to approach within gun shot of the premises. If every farmer would hang up his rum bottle for the same purpose, but few of these *terrible* black crows, who come in the form of a sheriff, would be seen preying upon his grain, his vegetables, his fruits, &c. after a year of toil, and greeting the "harvest home."—*Portsmouth Jour.*

President Jackson's Letter to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The Boston papers contain the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in reference to the visit of President Jackson to that city. It appears that as soon as the President arrived in Boston, the Grand Lodge was called together, and a resolution passed appointing a committee to wait upon him; and, in the name of the Lodge, to "tender to him the congratulations of the Fraternity in that jurisdiction—to express their deep and grateful sense of the firm, discreet and honorable manner in which he has sustained his Masonic relations during a period which the enemies of the institution have rendered somewhat embarrassing to brethren in conspicuous public stations—to assure him of their hearty good wishes and prayers for his future health, prosperity, and happiness, and to invite him to honor the Grand Lodge with a visit on the evening of the 24th of the month, at a special communication to be called for that purpose."

In reply to the invitation, the President said he was unable to visit the Lodge on the 24th; but if another time could be selected, he would take pleasure in making the visit. The time was accordingly changed, and the Grand Lodge and invited brethren, to the number of between three and four hundred, were accordingly assembled, at an early hour, for the purpose of paying their respects to their distinguished Brother. About 8 o'clock the committee appointed to escort the President to the Hall came into the Grand Lodge, accompanied by the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, (one of the President's suite,) and presented the Grand Master the following letter:

Boston, June 22d, 1833.

Brethren—I anticipated the pleasure of waiting upon the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts this evening, and of tendering to them in person, my thanks for the cordial terms in which they were pleased to notice my arrival within their jurisdiction, but finding myself a good deal fatigued after the labors of the day, I must ask their indulgence, and beg them to accept in this form the assurance that I justly appreciate their kindness and good will and trust that their interests, as an institution calculated to benefit mankind, may continue to prosper.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

R. W. Benj. Russell,
Francis J. Oliver,
And others, Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

After the letter was read, the Hon. brother Poinsett addressed the Grand Master as follows:

"Worshipful brother—The President of the United States charged me to express to the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts his sincere regret at being prevented by indisposition from accepting their invitation to meet them in the Temple, and from tendering them in person, his acknowledgments for their attentions. He begged me to assure them, that he shall ever feel a lively interest in the welfare of an institution with which he has been so long connected, and whose objects are purely philanthropic, and he instructed me to express to them the high esteem and fraternal regard which he cherishes towards them all."

Cape de Verds.—We have recently heard much of the sufferings of the inhabitants of those Islands, and had hoped, that a brighter scene had dawned on the distressed population. We have, however, just received a letter from a valued friend, who touched at the Islands in the spring, from which we make the following extract:—

"Our stay at Port Praya was too short to become familiar with the manners and customs of the people—but we were long enough to witness some of the sufferings which this group of islands has recently experienced. They are not yet at an end; they are still dying daily, and some of the poor I saw picked up by their limbs as a butcher's boy would pick up slaughtered sheep, and carried through the street, without even a "grave cloth," buried as you would bury a horse or a dog. Famine is sweeping over these "little specks on the ocean," with far more fearfulness than the cholera in America. The vessel from Portland, and that from Philadelphia, both with provisions, for the dying, afforded new life to the almost dead.—Not less than thirty-three thousand, out of one hundred thousand, have died within one short year.

The scenes of wretchedness as presented at Antonio, Bravo, and Tago, are beyond description.

At St. Jago there was but little of it comparatively, except from those who flocked there from the other islands.—Those of them who still lived were grouped together in a large yard, under the direction of the police or the American Consul, and fed from provisions which our country has so kindly sent to them. The scene was an afflicting one. Here and there I was pointed to little orphan children, who had neither father, mother, brother nor sister left. Some of them were sitting on the ground with a little garment thrown over them to screen them from the winds which were then blowing very coldly, and so far gone as to be entirely insensible of what was passing around them, and as if patiently waiting for death to relieve them of their sufferings. Others were walking as mere skeletons on earth, crying with piteous moans for "bread," but whose stomachs, when given, were too weak to derive any nourishment from it. Mothers, with nothing but skin and bone themselves, were bowing and courtsying for a copper to buy something for their children, with an importunity that would move a stone. Such a sight I had never witnessed, and it has left an impression which cannot be forgotten. But God is just and good." *N. Y. Com.*

The late advices from Arkansas bring distressing accounts of a flood in the river of that name, the river having risen three feet higher than ever before remembered. The consequence is, that the plantations are deluged all along the river, and not only the entire crops swept off, but even the land itself, in some instances, washed away. The roads were flooded on all the levels, and travelling consequently entirely suspended. Many lives, also, it was feared, had been lost. One or two bodies were said to have been discovered in the torrent of the river, passing Little Rock. The following particular incident gives one a fearful glimpse of the awful reality of the disaster:

Little Rock, June 19.

The steamboat Arkansas, in coming up on Friday last, was beckoned to by a female, who appeared to be in a tree top near the shore, about 20 miles below this place. The current being very strong, it was sometime before the boat could be rounded to with safety, during which the woman was lost sight of; and when they again came in sight of the place where she stood, she had disappeared. It is supposed she was drowned, as the banks appeared to be too much inundated for her to have retreated into the woods. *Gazette.*

In a recent conversation with Mr. Durant, he informed us, says the New York Gazette, that the greatest rate of his travelling in the air, was on his second ascension, in 1830, from Castle Garden, up the North River. Although the wind was not high, he found himself, in three minutes from starting, over a spot three miles from the garden. This rate would propel him sixty miles an hour. Now, Mr. Durant, at the same rate of travelling, with a fair wind, might traverse the whole continent of America from New Orleans to Portland, in the short space of about 24 hours, witnessing (partly by moonlight) portions of the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.—We have little hesitancy, from our knowledge of the "great brave," that he *dare* undertake such an exploit. Mr. Durant also informs us that the rate by which he might be propelled in a gale of wind, would be 100 miles the hour, which would carry him from Louisiana to Maine between sunrise and sunset. The balloon would not be likely to suffer injury, and from his experience heretofore, he is sure that his respiration would not be affected, because, when seated in his car, however high the wind, he is in perfect calm, and if a candle were lit, it would not only not be blown out, but would not even flare. Mr. Durant would take a tour of this kind, were he sure that in such a distance, there would not be adverse currents. He is, however, determined to attempt it, & we have no doubt he will accomplish, in the line of his profession, more than any other Æronaut that has preceded him.

A new mineral has recently been discovered in the Island of Corsica. It contains particles of gold; and some vases that were made of it, from the brilliancy of their polish, and the beauty of their colors, resemble enamel.

The Missionaries.—The release of Messrs. Worcester and Butler, by the Governor of Georgia, appears likely to create much excitement in that State, and to become a leading question in the ensuing contest for Governor, on the part of the 'Troup Republicans' against the 'Lumpkin Republicans.'

A London paper states that the Magnet steam packet left London having on board three hundred and fifty young widows and spinsters, who were about joining a vessel at Gravesend, which was bound to Van Dieman's Land, whither these candidates for husbands were desirous of emigrating! They departed amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators!

New Lights.—A notice is published in the Waterloo paper of an intention to hold a camp meeting in the month of August next, somewhere in Seneca county, which "will be in some respects different from any other held in this county, as it is intended to introduce the ancient mode of worship, by praising God with instruments of music." The notice further says, "we believe in the Methodist doctrine, with the addition of *instrumental music*, &c., and style ourselves the New Methodist Millennium Society."—*Geneva N. Y. Gazette.*

It appears that one of the plagues of Egypt—in the shape of clouds of locusts—has lately made its appearance in the forests of Arkansas. Their course is marked by the wilted and sallow leaves of the young and tender branches which have been perforated by them for the deposit of their eggs.

London now measures seven and a half miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of five miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen miles square.

The Sandusky Clarion gives an account of a race of seven and a half miles, on a smooth turnpike road, between a pedestrian and a gentleman with a horse and sulky, for a purse of $100. The pedestrian was to have thirty minutes the advantage in time but won the race with [illegible] fatigue, with fifteen minutes to spare.

PARIS, May 21.—It is not true that a duel has been fought between the duke of Orleans and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The Duke of Orleans having made use of language at a ball, which being repeated to Prince Bonaparte was thought offensive by him, the latter demanded satisfaction. Col. Marbot having replied on the part of the Duke, that being heir presumptive to the throne of France, he had more to risk in a duel than the exiles of the imperial family, it became a personal affair between M. Achille Murat and Colonel Marbot, who, by the by, is one of the individuals remembered by Bonaparte in his will, and who, after the death of the Emperor, received, through the liberality of the great man, 100,000 francs. No meeting had as yet taken place between Messrs. Marbot and Murat, though at the departure of the post, matters were fast approaching to an appeal to arms.

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—We learn from the Bermuda Gazette, that H.B.M. schooner Nimble, has captured a slave schooner with one hundred and ninety miserable creatures on board. This slaver appeared off Barbadoes on the 18th of May, then on her way to Trinidad, in consequence of her not being allowed to stop at the Havana, from the existence there of the cholera.

Our countryman J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq. writes to a friend that 25,902 drunkards were committed to prison in Paris, last year, and that there is less drunkenness in America among the native population than in any other country.

COMMUNICATED.

YOUNG MEN'S CELEBRATION.

The birth day of our National Independence was celebrated by a party of young men of Gettysburg, who amounted to about sixty in number, without distinction of party. JOHN F. MARTIN acted as President, WM. D. WINTERS as Vice President, and *John Shoener* as Reader of the Declaration of Independence. The party repaired to the woods about ½ mile north of the Borough, where a table was decorated in a handsome manner, with the American Eagle entwined in a wreath at the head of the table. The portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Jackson and Clay, graced the table, which groaned under the weight of the choicest viands. After the company discussing the merits of the various good things prepared by the host to the satisfaction of all present, the cloth was removed, and the Declaration of Independence read, and the regular and a number of Volunteer Toasts drank. Perhaps it would be worthy of remark, that the young men celebrated without the aid of spirituous or vinous liquors. After every one had enjoyed himself to his entire satisfaction, the company was formed and marched into town, and was dismissed with three hearty cheers, with the utmost harmony.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.*—The last drop of blood and the last cent in the nation in support of Freedom and Independence.

2. *Washington.*—Thy character, virtues and services, will be remembered and revered as long as the dews of Heaven water thy tomb.

3. *Thomas Jefferson.*—The sage of Monticello, in whom virtues are centered, which constitute a real American.

4. *Andrew Jackson—President of the United States.*—He took the helm at the commencement of the tempest; let us remember the pilot who weathered the storm.

5. *The People.*—They are somebody in a Free Republic, let them beware lest they are made nobody by those who celebrate their enemies' triumphs.

6. *The Governor of Penn'a.*—May his chief aim be the honor of the United States and the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

7. *The immortal Patriots and Statesmen who achieved our Freedom.*—The most of them mouldering in the dust; may their memories live in the memories of millions yet unborn.

8. *Learning & Science.*—May these flourish beneath the fostering wing of liberty, and Americans remember that Freedom only deigns to dwell where they exist.

9. *Unanimity to our Citizens.*—May party-spirit cease; when carried to excess, it is the bane of society.

10. *The Nullifiers of South Carolina.*—Lions in time of peace, in war, lambs; let them never more, insolently arrogate to themselves the right of dictating to the government of the United States; such blusterers as Calhoun, Hayne and McDuffie cannot browbeat Uncle Sam into subjection.

11. *The Land we inherit.*—May it never be polluted by tyranny, nor disgraced by the presence of British nabobs.

12. *The Tars of Columbia*—Living and dead; the former claim our gratitude, the latter our tears.

13. *The Militia System.*—May it soon be abolished from the State of Pennsylvania.

14. *The Fair Sex.*—God bless them, preserve them, and make them kind sisters, affectionate wives, and happy mothers; may they at last be exalted to glory and to Immortality, and *truly* assume that angelic character by which they are so peculiarly distinguished on earth.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President. *The Press.*—Free and uncontaminated. May it boldly denounce every innovation on the rights of the people, as Political corruption is growing with our growth, and strengthening with our strength.

By the Vice-President. *The Young* [illegible] be animated with the spirit of Temperance, and their spirits be inflamed with the love of liberty.

By a Guest. *The Union.*—May Honesty, Industry, and Economy prevail throughout the nation, and may Education be the motto of all.

By. T. Hartley. *The day we celebrate.*—Sacred to the memory of every American. It should be celebrated as Freemen and not as slaves to a political faction.

By a Guest. *The Mechanics of our Country.*—The support of the nation, who, with a fair protection, can compete with any country.

By a Guest. *Our noble Selves.*—None should stand higher in our own estimation than that one called self.

A number of others were drank but no copy handed in.

COMMUNICATED.

YORK SPRINGS CELEBRATION.

On the 4th of July, 1833, agreeably to previous arrangements by the arranging committee, the band, volunteers and citizens of the place and vicinity, to a number greater than ever before met in the same district, on a similar occasion, met at the York Springs, to celebrate the day.

Major JOHN WOLFORD and Mr. JACOB GRIEST were appointed President and Vice President of the day. About 12 o'clock, M. the procession was formed in the following order:

Band of Music,
Star Spangled Banner,
Revolutionary Soldiers,
Civil Magistrates,
Officers of the Day,
Orator of the Day,
Volunteers,
Citizens.

In which order they marched to a fine spring, in the midst of a delightful grove, on lands of Mr. Christian Picking, where they partook of a cold dinner, served up in handsome style for the occasion.

After a salute from the Band, the Banner being placed at the head of the table, the Declaration of Independence was read by the Vice President, preceded and followed by some remarks by him, appropriate to the occasion. The meeting was then addressed by the Orator of the day—after which the following general Toasts were read by the President:

1. *The day we celebrate*—The birth day of a great nation—the principles established on that day have overthrown the despotism of centuries, and are operating throughout the world in favor of the universal emancipation of the human race.

2. *George Washington*—The prowess and prudence of this great Captain of war led our revolutionary armies to victory—his moral and political virtues contributed no less to the establishment of the greatest republic in the world.

[When this toast was drank, Maj. *Jno. Bonner*, a Revolutionary Soldier, rose and addressed the meeting on the propriety of every citizen, more especially the youth, reading with care and attention the Farewell Address of President Washington.]

3. *The ex-Presidents*—The least of them in the estimation of the American People, far greater than the greatest of the legitimates of Europe.

4. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—living and dead—May the rising generation estimate their virtues as we do.

5. *The Administration of the Union*—May wisdom reign on board the Consul Ship and Patriotism stand at the helm.

6. *Pennsylvania*—May she never want able heads and willing hands to improve her resources.

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Their valor and discipline during the late war extorted from the enemies of freedom that honor and respect which ignorance and despotism had previously denied the American People.

8. *The Declaration of Independence*—The boldest production of a bold and virtuous band of truly republican heroes—may it be cherished by a grateful people.

9. *The Republicans of Pennsylvania*—May they always detect the artifices of the factious, and continue united in the good old cause.

10. *Our Country*—May every individual have in view her best interests.

11. *The American Eagle*—May it always stand upon the Watch Tower of Liberty and ever cry "*All's Well.*"

12. *The Union*—"It must be preserved."

13. *The Fair Sex*—Man's sun-rise, his noon-day, and when the last rays of his day are closing, his guardian and soothing Angel.

After the regular toasts, the following, amongst other volunteers, were drunk with firing and cheering:

By Thompson A. Godfrey.—Henry Clay—He *bristled* himself into the people's favor, and *grunted* himself out again.

By Capt. Jonas John.—The Patriots who achieved our freedom—May their service never be forgotten by a grateful people.

By Adj. Wm. Moorhead.—The Militia system of Pennsylvania—Acknowledged by all to be imperfect—may it so be amended by the Legislature, that Volunteers will be the Citizen Soldiers of our country.

Anonymous.—Old Hickory—Excellent for ramrods when necessary—better suited to the present times for walking-sticks for defaulters, unworthy office holders, and pimping clerks.

Anonymous.—Party spirit of the most wholesome kind to cherish a Republic—May it be cherished by Republicans.

By Jacob Howard.—The three best Generals—General Peace, General Plenty, General Satisfaction.

By H. McCoskry.—May we have in our arms what we love in our hearts.

By John Stephens.—The Ladies—the binders of our affections, the folders, gath- [illegible] of our enjoyments.

By Wm. Reed.—The Fair Sex—Born to love and please, may they never feel the heavy hand of adversity or oppression; but become the happy instruments of correcting the errors of their lovers and husbands.

Anonymous—Invincibles and Band—United, may they prove an *Invincible Band.*

After the proceedings were gone through the meeting was briefly addressed by the President of the day.—The company then returned to town, in the same order in which they had marched out, the citizens bearing in their hands branches of as many different kinds as there were Stars on the Banner. The company then dismissed in the utmost harmony and good order.

It was truly gratifying to see the men of '76 and '33, the civil and military officers, soldiers and citizens, men of all political parties and religious denominations, uniting in the celebration of our National Jubilee, with so much harmony and good feeling. It was truly a Union Celebration.

ORATION,

Delivered at the Celebration of the 4th of July, 1833, at York Springs,

BY WILLIAM F. BONNER.

(Published at the request of the Committee.)

I come before you, Fellow Citizens and Soldiers, but illy prepared to comply with a request of your committee, to address you on this occasion. I shall therefore claim your indulgence but for a few moments, whilst I endeavor to turn your attention to the circumstance which has been the cause of our coming together.

We have assembled here this day, to commemorate one of the most glorious events, one of the most daring acts, that have ever been told in the history of man. This day fifty-seven years ago, our revolutionary fathers declared, as you have just heard read, that these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States: They signed that declaration with their names, supported it with their fortunes, and maintained it with all their powers of body and of mind. This day has, therefore, been dedicated as our National Jubilee; and we have come from the harvest field to devote it to the cause of Liberty.

We may now regale ourselves under our own oaks, and drink of the waters of our own fountains, in peace; and there are none to molest us, none to make us afraid. We can cut our crops and gather in our harvest, unwatched and undisturbed by the tithing-man and excise officer. We enjoy *equal rights*, whatever our political professions or religious opinions may be.

But to preserve these blessings it is absolutely necessary that we should have a knowledge of public men and public measures. And it is as necessary, that we have a historical and practical knowledge of the nature of man; and of the causes & effects of political events. We find that in all ages and countries, when and where ignorance has prevailed, rulers have generally exercised their authority with barbarous severity; and the people their privileges without discretion, and to no good purpose. Knowledge is necessary to a monarch, that he may rule with advantage to the people; and it is as necessary to the people, when they rule themselves.

Let us, then, qualify ourselves to judge aright of public measures. Then let us judge our public servants according to their actions; for it matters not any thing to us, whether their intentions are good or evil, if their actions result in evil to us. It is not enough that they mean well, but they must do well. If their actions result in evil, they are unprofitable servants, and ought not to be entrusted with the management of our public affairs. We must have an eagle's eye towards them that are entrusted with the helm of government. We must not permit encroachment upon our rights, *however specious the pretext.* We must confine our representatives to their delegated powers; and when we find it necessary that they should exercise others, we will delegate them. We must not submit to tyranny by a foreign or domestic foe, whether he come with avowed hostility or professions of friendship. Cæsar and Bonaparte were their countries' friends and benefactors; the people entrusted them with too much power, and they grasped for more. Grateful for past favors, and ignorant, or negligent of consequences, the people submitted to their assumption of authority, and found themselves stripped of their liberties, and left heirs to monarchy and slavery.

What, then, it may be asked, is Liberty? It has been described as a plant, transplanted from the old world, where it was overtopped by the rank weeds of tyranny, to the new, which proved more congenial to its growth: A tree, a branch of which was planted in America, around which the rugged sons of the forest assembled, which they digged about and nurtured until it became a tree as great & fruitful as that of Nebuchadnezzar's vision, in which there was meat for all. Again, they will have it a goddess, who has the power and the will to bestow inestimable blessings upon her votaries, who deigned to wear her standard amongst us, and shield us from the withering grasp of tyranny, & the trituration of barbarous usurpers. But I had rather assimilate it to *a pearl of great price*, a gem of talismanic virtue, that gives us every wish; which, *when a man has found, he goes and sells all that he has, and buys it.* Without Liberty, the mines of Georgia cannot make me rich; but with it, though I may not boast a dime, I feel myself "as rich as Crœsus." "Who steals my purse, steals trash—'twas mine, 'tis his," and may be mine again; but he who robs me of my Liberty, takes that which adds not to his store, but leaves me poor indeed. Then "give me Liberty, or give me death."

Our's is the land, where the genuine jewels of liberty abound. Traverse the old world, from Europe to Asia and Africa, you find nothing but Kingdoms and Empires. No government so extensive but swayed by an Emperor; none so limited, but acknowledges a petty monarch. Read the history of those countries, and you find nothing but the contention of Kings, and the grasping of individuals for dominion. Now and again a Republic arises, only to serve as a firmer foundation, on which to erect a monarchy, governed by a sceptred prince. But survey America, the land of Republicanism and Democracy: where will you find the magnificent thrones and stately palaces of kings and princes? Where will you find the proud but servile attendants upon monarchy? Empires and Kingdoms are here as the chrysalis, whence springs the Republic.

Many of you whom I now address, have volunteered your services to your country, to, "execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." It is but a brief season since an insurrection, and a suspension of the Union, have been threatened in the South. The men of the South have always been amongst the foremost in defence of their country's rights, and they are still contending in the cause of freedom. I am your fellow soldier, and should not be the last to face a foreign foe: But may you and I forever be exempt from meeting brothers in the field of fight. When brothers meet in fight, the struggle's most severe; 'when Turk meets Turk, then comes the tug of war.' But the men of the South have seen their error; harmony is again restored, and I rejoice at it—for why should we war amongst ourselves? When giant fights with giant, pigmies may overcome them. If we weaken ourselves by contention, the enemies of freedom may take advantage of our imbecility. Then let us forget our bickerings for the preservation of the Union—the last hope of the friends of freedom. But I say unto you, and I would say it unto all, watch! for a traitor is more dangerous than an open enemy. We have had an Arnold and a Burr; and our country may contain the materials for a Robespierre and a Danton, a Cæsar or a Bonaparte.

As most of us have some recollection of the last war, let us contrast it with that of the Revolution. In the Revolution, we had eight years' struggle; in the last, but three. In that, our country contained but three millions of inhabitants; in this, we had ten. In this, the scene of desolation lay on our frontiers, and in the territory of our enemies; in that, it lay in the heart of our country, and our most popular cities.

But the contrast does not end here. At the time of the Revolution, there were some who, from the connection that existed between this country and Great Britain, really deprecated a separation. The clergy dreaded losing their tithes; lords their titles; and officers their emoluments. In the Declaration of Independence, it is acknowledged, that it is not safe to abolish or change a long established government; as ambitious men there are, at all times, ready to take advantage of every convulsion. The revolution of France with the events that followed it, is but a recent proof of it.—And had not the men of '76 possessed a simplicity of manners, habits of privation, a spirit of independence, and a store of knowledge and wisdom—what assurance have we, that we should not now be writhing under the scourge of the tyrant's iron rod? But many there were, who thought that these Colonies, weak and defenceless as they were—without money and without men—surrounded by French, Spaniards, and brutal savages—required the protecting arm of the mother country; and that they were not able to avert the chastising rod of Great-Britain. And the long and doubtful contest proved their fears to have been but too well founded. Great, then, was the courage and fortitude of those, and persevering and patient as Bunyan's Pilgrims were they—who, in the face of all these obstacles, declared and maintained their freedom and independence.

But far otherwise was it in the last war. Our country then possessed a long established and efficient government. We had no more connection with the enemy than with any other country. Some, indeed, thought the helm of government managed by a weak Executive—and the commencement of the war, and the measures pursued by the Administration not the most judicious: but all possessed a feeling of patriotism. The success of arms was gratifying to all. Even they who disapproved of the war, and refused to testify their joy on the occasion, felt a heart-warming glow of pleasure, when they heard the heralds of their country shout the shout of victory. That that was the fact, I appeal to you individually. Is there any one amongst you, my countrymen, who did not feel a pleasure at the triumphs of our armies and our fleets; or who did not feel a damp on his spirits at the news of their defeats? No: the promptness and alacrity with which our citizens, without distinction of party, flew to the defence of their country, on the destruction of our Capitol, and the threatened attack upon Baltimore, is an answer to the questions.

They are amongst you, who stood in the ranks of the Revolutionary heroes, and fought in the battles that gained us our freedom. They are amongst you, who took the field in defence of our country and our country's rights, during the last war. And many of you are now volunteers in the cause of liberty. But let us concede the laurel to those who fought and bled in freedom's cause,

For Liberty they met the scarlet foe;
And in its cause their crimson blood did flow.
For Liberty those valiant heroes cried;
And in *that* cause, on Bunker's hill they died.
Yet even in death Liberty they sung;
Liberty still trembled on each tongue;
[illegible]
Liberty the rocks, the hollow mountains rung.

Then let your motto still be—"Liberty or death," and

"The star-spangled banner forever shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

*The motto of the "Petersburg Invincibles."

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JULY 15, 1833.

☞The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in this town last evening, on his return from the West. A great number of our citizens paid their respects to him at his lodgings. He left us this morning for Baltimore.

MR WEBSTER.

It having been ascertained that Mr. WEBSTER would pass through our town upon his return home, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to make such arrangements as might be deemed proper as a mark of respect to the distinguished Champion of the Constitution:

Gen: T. C. Miller,	Robert G. Harper,
T. Stevens,	John B. McPherson,
J. L. Fuller,	John Garvin,
A. G. Miller,	Wm. McClellan,
George Sawyer,	George Ziegler,
Robert Smith,	John F. Macfarlane,
Sampson S. King,	

Upon his arrival, the following note was addressed to him by the gentlemen designated for the purpose:

Gettysburg, July 14th, 1833.

MR. WEBSTER:

The Citizens of Gettysburg, anxious to testify the respect which they feel for your public services and private character, and to become personally acquainted with you, have directed us to invite you, on their behalf, to a Public Dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience.

With great respect,

We are your's, &c.

T. STEVENS, } *Committee.*
J. L. FULLER, }

To which Mr. WEBSTER returned the following answer:

Gettysburg, July 15, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:

I am truly obliged to the Citizens of Gettysburg, for the proffer of respect and kindness which they make to me.—I regret that it is not in my power to accept it; and I regret, still more, that I cannot stay in the place long enough to cultivate some degree of personal acquaintance with those who have been so ready to make me welcome among them. I am returning home, from a very long journey; and circumstances compel me to hasten my progress. I shall gratefully remember this mark of regard from the Citizens of Gettysburg; and hope that, on some other occasion, I may have the pleasure of complying with their desire, so kindly expressed by you, of mutual intercourse.

I am, Gentlemen, with much regard, your obliged Fellow-Citizen,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Messrs. *T. Stevens,* } Committee.
J. L. Fuller, }

☞The existence of the Sea Serpent has at last been placed almost beyond a doubt. Three of them were seen off Nahant, Maine, on the 5th inst. by all the passengers on board the steamboat Connecticut. One of them was 100 feet long. They played about the boat for some time. One threw his body out of water about fifty feet in a spiral undulatory motion.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

New Orleans.—The cholera appears to have almost wholly subsided at New Orleans. The interments, from all diseases, on the 27th June, were 14.

Natchez.—The cholera was still at Natchez, (Miss.) at the last dates. The Courier of the 21st June, says, some days it almost disappears, and anon it returns with renewed violence and fatality. During the week ending on the 18th there were 15 deaths by Cholera—11 blacks, 4 whites. On the 19th there were two more deaths by cholera, and on the 20th, one.

Nashville, Tenn.—The health of Nashville was in a great degree restored at the last dates, which are to the 2nd inst.

Virginia.—The Richmond Compiler of Wednesday contains the following:

Lewisburg, July 5th.—On Wednesday evening last a gentleman arrived in this place from Kanawha, who states that the cholera is in that county.—Up to the time of his departure twenty cases had occurred at the Licks, a majority of which had proved fatal.—*Alleghanian.*

Tennessee.—The cholera has been unusually fatal at Shelbyville, Tenn. The population of that town is about 7 or 800. The disease made its appearance on Friday, the 28th ult. and by the following Monday morning, there had been sixty cases and forty five deaths.

The disease had abated; but it could not well be otherwise, as the town had been deserted by the inhabitants.

Maryland.—The Hagerstown Torch Light of Thursday mentions that a fatal case of cholera had occurred in that town on the 4th inst.—it was that of a labourer from the canal. No other case had occurred there, and the town continued to enjoy good health. It is also mentioned in the Torch Light that the disease was on the decrease along the line of the canal, in Washington county.

Kentucky. The cholera was thought to have nearly subsided at Maysville, on the 4th inst. [illegible] there had been 53 deaths—but has since returned.

There were a few cases yet at Lexington on the 3d inst. with fatal terminations. The disease, however, had lost its terrors, and a healthy state was speedily expected. Among those recently deceased, was Mrs. Smith, lady of the P. E. bishop of Kentucky, with other highly respected persons.

Deaths by cholera, at the latest dates, were happening at Georgetown, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Danville, Richmond, Paris, *Flemingsburg, Lower Blue Licks, Lancaster,* Springfield, Augusta, in Mason county, *Harrodsburg,* Winchester, Bardstown, Frankfort, Danville, *Maysville.*

At the places marked in *Italic* the disease was bad, at the latest accounts—at some of them awful. Not a few of the most worthy and valued people of Kentucky have left us—"to be seen of men no more."

Ohio.—A few fatal cases at Chillicothe. Some still occurred at Cincinnati.

Missouri.—At Palmyra the disease was dreadful—100 deaths, an unexampled mortality. Solitary cases still happened in St. Louis—but the latest papers do not notice any deaths.

The cholera, happily, is decreasing at Tampico. A paper of the 10th June, from that town, has the subjoined paragraph:—"We have the most gratifying pleasure to announce that, according to official reports of the physicians to day, but two new cases have occurred.—May the Divine Providence deliver us entirely from this terrible and fatal scourge! Our population has experienced in *seventeen days* the loss of 900 *souls!*

Cholera at New Orleans.—The interments at New Orleans from the 1st to the 25th ult. inclusive, in the two burial grounds, were as follows: Catholic ground, 764; Protestant do., 268—total 1032.

Pennsylvania Canal.—We learn from the Harrisburg papers, that the navigation on the main line from Philadelphia to Hollidaysburg, and from Blairsville to Pittsburg, continues uninterrupted. The water was to have been let into the Susquehanna Division on Monday last.—The Rail road from Hollidaysburg to "inclined plane No. 10," was expected to be in readiness for the cars on the 4th inst.

From the accounts already published, the number of serious casualties attending the recent celebration of the Fourth of July, appears to be unusually great. The regular publication of them in the newspapers seems to have very little effect as a warning. A New York paper remarks that, at the lowest calculation, not less than 450 deaths have been occasioned by the ordinary mode of celebrating the Anniversary of Independence—to say nothing of broken limbs, dislocated joints and various other bodily injuries.

Black Hawk.—This Indian Chief, and noted warrior, arrived at Cleaveland on the third inst. on his return to his home in the "far west." He has become tired of the "clearings and betterments of the whites," and is retiring with joy to the solitudes of his native wilds, where he is determined to live and remain forever.

Pittsburg Statesman.

THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT, has wofully disappointed the people of those towns through which he was expected to pass on his tour. Many a high-flown speech, and savoury dinner, delivered and devoured *in spe*, has been lost in reality; many a militia officer has missed the chance of displaying his gay coat, his bright, inglorious sword, and glittering epaulletts; many a horse—to sink a little,—that had been trimmed to caracol and curvette on the occasion, had his graces obscured in the stable or the pasture. But however deplorable these disappointments may be to the parties concerned, the President may certainly be congratulated on escaping them. It is a fair presumption that, in all his tour, he has only breathed pure air when in his carriage or on his bed. The atmosphere of crowded rooms, and the inhalation of its almost pestilential ingredients, would be sufficient to prostrate the health of any man. For these, and the thousand nameless excitements of such a circuit through the country,—he may congratulate himself on being freed. In the comparative retirement of the east room and its adjacent apartments, he will undoubtedly be restored to his usual health and spirits.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The U. S. Flag restored to its honors.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of the 29th ult. says—'The Star Spangled Banner was yesterday seen waving over a marquee in front of the Citadel. We hail it as a favorable augury, as an evidence of returning patriotism.'

Sentimental.—It is stated in a Buffalo paper that when Black Hawk collected all his presents and keepsakes, and saw the whole amount, he became hysterical, and burst into a flood of tears. Mrs. Black Hawk will now have more nick-nacks on her toilet-table than any lady in the land—unless the old gentleman should *swap* them all away for strong waters.

The measures of the British government, on the question of Slavery in the West Indies, are creating the greatest sensation among the London merchants, who own property in those islands. One of them, an eminent and hitherto opulent gentleman, committed suicide on the 28th May, in a most shocking manner. The sudden and overwhelming way in which the proposed measures will affect the rights of property, as we have before hinted, must produce deplorable consequences. It would be well for ministers and parliament to pause before they take an irretrievable step towards alienating from England, those large and wealthy colonies, that can exist without her protection, and might soon be prepared to defy her power.

A trader in bees, during the last month, carried safely several boxes of hives from Kennebeck, in Maine, to Quebec. He travelled during the night, and set his bees out during the day to feed and continue their work, which they did with their usual activity and regularity.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, our New York Correspondents have received London dates to the 31st May, and Liverpool to the 1st of June.

The Courier and Enquirer says:

A preliminary Treaty has been entered into by Holland for the settlement of the long protracted Belgian question. The King of Holland, however, concedes nothing unless it be the free navigation of the Scheldt and Meuse; the other points in dispute are, it would seem, to be settled under the supervision of Austria and Prussia. The repeal of the hostile measures adopted by England towards Dutch commerce will assuredly afford great relief to Holland, and we presume be the signal for some valuable Dutch ships and cargoes which have taken refuge in our ports, to return to their own country.

Disturbances have taken place in Antwerp, and the ports of Belgium; but not of a very serious character. They appear to have been caused by the violent attacks made by the opposition papers on the conduct and character of King Leopold. The elections for members to the Legislative Chamber also caused a good deal of excitement. On these subjects we have full details from our Correspondent at Brussels, or which we shall commence publication to-morrow.

That a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Grand Seignor and the Pacha of Egypt is now placed beyond a doubt, that a Russian force is still at Constantinople, and excites great uneasiness, particularly in France.

Affairs in Portugal are thought to look more favorable to the cause of Pedro.

The majorities of the French Ministers in the Chamber are becoming much smaller, than they have latterly been.

That the political horizon of England is unusually dark is certain; that a storm will soon break seems scarcely doubtful. The press is most vituperative, and the ministry is far from popular.

The rumored peace between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt has taken place. The London Times of 31st May commenting on this fact, and the pacification of Holland and Belgium, says—

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we can announce the pacification of the East, nearly in the same breath that we announced a preliminary treaty for securing the peace of the West. The accounts from Constantinople to the 8th inst. contain an assurance of the concession by the Sultan of those points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded as the fruits of his conquest, and the conditions of his retreat. His Highness the Sublime Porte could not, indeed, formally enter into a political contract on equal terms with his Highness the rebel Pacha of Egypt, but he has done every thing in the way of concession which a treaty between equals could be expected to accomplish. He has granted his "imperial benevolence" to his vassal, along with the government of all the countries for which he contended. Of course, the Viceroy of Egypt having been always accustomed to the language which his late master employs, and being himself in the habit of using the same terms to his inferiors, cannot quarrel with the use of words when he secures the enjoyment of real, substantial, and independent power.

The satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the Head of the Faithful, who grants him his pardon and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose resources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, which had been before granted him, and the Holy Land, together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained sea ports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a national boundary, easily defended against foreign aggression.

The Times proceeds with severity of remark on the conduct of Russia, and calls upon Western Europe to watch the autocrat with a jealous eye.

SMYRNA, April 20.

The past winter has presented the most singular variations in the weather. In the north of Europe scarcely any cold weather was experienced. In Denmark the larks were heard to sing in the beginning of the month of February. In the north part of Russia the season has been very mild. In the central parts of Europe but little cold has been experienced, and in many places no snow has been seen. On the other hand, all the excessive severity seems to have passed to the south of Europe, and the centre of Asia. In European Turkey the cold has prevailed to a degree hitherto unknown in that latitude. In Odessa it has been continual, principally towards the Levant and Asiatic Turkey, where it has been most severe. In Persia and the most southern Russian provinces it has been more severe than ever was known in those countries. At Tiflis and Erivan, where winter is known only in name, and where in the month of January, roses are usually in blossom, the thermometer of Reaumur fell to 30 degrees, a temperature extraordinary even in northern Europe.

At Constantinople, the two last weeks in January presented surprising variations of Temperature. From the 15th to the 25th, enormous quantities of snow fell accompanied with a constant freezing north wind, and a degree of cold exceeding even the winter of 1812. For several days travelling was interrupted by the mountains of snow which blocked up the streets, and by the extreme severity of the weather. But all at once an early spring succeeded. The cold disappeared as if by enchantment, the snow melted in two days, and the south wind and bright sun produced a degree of warmth which is rarely felt in the month of April. But the cold weather again set in, and in the latter part of March and beginning of April it was very severe.

At Smyrna, so severe and long continued cold as has been experienced during the present year was never before known. For several days the rivers and streams were frozen for many miles round so as to admit of the people's skating on them; and on the 11th of April, there was a fall of snow in the city.

PORT GIBSON, June 15.

An awful accident occurred on the Mississippi river, nearly opposite Grand Gulf, on Tuesday last, by which nine persons lost their lives.—The ferry-flat, containing Mr. Elijah L. Clark, and part of his family, consisting of his son and daughters-in-law, Mrs. Gibson Clark and Child, Mrs. John B. Clark and child, and Miss Coursey, sister of Mrs. Gibson Clark, aged about twelve years, also four of his negroes, three grown and one child, making ten in all, and four horses, in crossing from the Louisiana shore to Chittabosa, got into an eddy of the Gulf; and, in the confusion that ensued, the horses became frightened, and, rushing to the end of the flat, jibed it under water; the eddy at the moment seizing it, drew the end downwards until the end stood almost perpendicular in the water. The motion was so sudden that every thing was precipitated into the stream. The horses swam to shore; but all the persons were drowned, with the exception of Mr. Clark, the child of Mrs. John B. Clark, and the ferrymen. Mr. Clark saved himself by seizing a horse's tail, which brought him to shore; the ferryman on his flat; and the child floated until picked up by a boat, which put off from the shore. This has been given a death stroke to this respected family. The bodies of the unfortunates have not, we understand, been found. Mrs. John B. Clark has left one orphan son.

The *veritable* Major Downing gives the following account to the Portland Courier of the President's, or rather of his own reception in Boston.

To be bamboozled about from 4 o'clock in the morning till midnight, rain or shine, jammed into one great house to eat a breakfast, and into another great house to eat a dinner, and into another to eat a supper, and into two or three others between meals to eat collations, and to have to go out and review three or four regiments of troops and then to be jammed into Funnell Hall two hours, and shake hands with three or four thousand folks, and then to go into the State House and stand there two or three hours, and see all Boston streamin through it like a river through a saw mill, and then to ride about the city awhile in a fine painted covered waggon with four or five horses to draw it, and then ride awhile in one without any cover to it, finney fined off to the top notch, and then to get on to the horses and ride awhile on horseback, and then run into a great picture room & see more fine pictures than you could shake a stick at in a week, and then go into some grand gentleman's house and shake hands a half an hour with a flock of ladies and then arter supper go and have a little suff kind of a hubbub all alone with three or four hundred particular friends, and talk an hour or two, and take another cooliation, & then go home, and about midnight, get ready to go to bed, and up again at four o'clock the next morning and at it—if this aint enough to tucker a feller out, I don't know what is. The President wouldn't have stood it till this time if he had'nt sent me and Mr. Van Buren and the rest of us to some of the parties, while he staid at home to rest.

Twenty-four thousand old Maids.

It appears by the correct schedule of the fifth census of the U. States, that in every section of the country except New England, the free males out number the free females. The excess of free females in N. England, 24,638. Excess of free males in the Middle States, 35,941; excess Southern States, 10,536; in the Western and South Western States, 118,027; do. in the Districts and Territories, 8,979—making an excess of males over females (in the Middle, Southern, Western and South Western States, Districts and Territories) of 196,176 and in the whole United States of 171,448. In New York the free males exceeded the fair sex by 32,806; in Ohio by 31,068; in Pennsylvania by 30,548; and in Kentucky by 16,856. But in Massachusetts the females exceeded the males by 14,314; in New-Hampshire by 6,397; in Connecticut by 3,156; and in Rhode Island by 431.

Col. *Aaron Burr* was married in New York a few days since, to Mrs. Eliza Jumel. He is in his 80th year!

A novel case.—*Cheng* and *Yang*, the Siamese twins, have been tried in Trumbull county, Ohio, for an assault and battery committed on an old and respectable citizen. The defendants plead guilty, and were *each* fined five dollars and costs.

☞*FLOUR, in Baltimore,* $5 62½.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Mechanics' Institute of Gettysburg, will meet at the Court-house on *Monday Evening the 22d inst.* at 8 o'clock. An Introductory Lecture will be given. All persons desirous of becoming members, are respectfully invited to attend. GEO. JARRETT, *Sec'y.*

July 15. 2t

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15. tf

DIED,

On the 7th inst. at Blairsville, Indiana county, Mrs. *Eliza Johnston*, wife of Thomas Johnston, Esq. and daughter of the Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D. of this county, in the 34th year of her age.

On the 6th inst. at Cambridge, Ohio, of scarlet fever, in the 6th year of her age, *Cassandra*; and on the 7th inst. in the 4th year of her age, *Martha Ann*—daughters of John Hersh, Jr. Esq. formerly of this town.

On Tuesday last, Mr. *Christian Zeller*, of Berlin, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. in Hanover, Mr. *Geo Ebert*, aged 55 years.

At York, Pa. on the 26th ult. Mr. *John Desha*, Blacksmith, formerly of this borough, in the 49th year of his age.

On Friday the 28th ult. in Littlestown, Mr. *John Jacob Winrott*, in the 68th year of his age.

On Sunday the 30th ult. near Littlestown, Mrs. *Susannah Catharine Sherman*, widow of Mr. Jacob Sherman, in the 44th year of her age.

In the Poor House in Maury county, (Tenn.) on the 14th inst. *Abraham Bogard* departed this life, being 118 years and 4 days old. He never drank spirits, or was sick, nor took medicine of any kind; he was once bled out of curiosity. He retained the faculties of seeing, hearing, and memory, until the vital spark took its final departure. He was born in the State of Delaware.

A CARD.

F. W. GORTNER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg, that he intends to give **Instruction in Music.** Gentlemen will please to leave their respective names in the Store of Mr. Fahnestock, where terms and particulars will be seen. The class for Gentlemen will commence very soon. Ladies, who should be desirous to receive instruction in SINGING, founded on the newest and most correct principles of Music, will please to form themselves into a Class, as the instruction will be separate. Sacred and Opera Music, and the rudiments of the science of Music in general, will be taught.

July 15. 3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an Indented Apprentice, named

JAMES A. DODDS.

He is between 15 and 16 years of age—stout made—and dark complexion. His clothing consisted of a mixed color cassimere coat, and a variety of vests and pantaloons. The above reward, and all reasonable expenses, will be paid whoever shall return said boy. And I hereby forewarn all persons not to employ or harbor him, or trust him in any way—as I will put the law in force against any person so offending.

DAVID STEWART.

Hamiltonban township, July 15. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of *ZIEGLER & CO.* by Note, or for the season of their Horses, will do well by discharging the same before the *first of September next.* Should this notice not be complied with, the second will be given by the proper officer.

G. ZIEGLER & CO.

July 15. 3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an Assignment has been made by DANIEL MINIGH (merchant) of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. to the subscribers, in trust for his Creditors, we therefore give notice to those who have claims against said Daniel Minigh, to present them to the subscribers without delay. And all those who are indebted to him, are desired to make immediate payment of the same.

CHARLES F. KEENER,
BORIUS FAHNESTOCK,
Assignees.

July 15. 4t

(☞Baltimore Gazette, insert 1aw3w, and charge this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers, by *Daniel Minigh*, (merchant) of Menallen township, they will expose to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 24th day of July, inst.*, at the house of said Minigh, a great variety of

STORE GOODS,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Dress Shawls, and other Dry Goods; Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; also, a Cow, some Hogs, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

CHARLES F. KEENER,
BORIUS FAHNESTOCK,
Assignees.

July 15. ts

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, to all Suitors in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Circuit Court of Adams County, to pay the Fees respectively due by them to George Welsh, Esq. late Prothonotary and Clerk of said County, to GEORGE ZIEGLER, Esq. the present Prothonotary, *on or before the fifth day of August next*—otherwise suits will be commenced, without respect to persons.

BENJAMIN WELSH,
Executor of Henry Welsh.
JOHN FELTY.

July 15. 3t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 4 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 16.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 27th of July.

66 Number Lottery—16 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	12,500
1	"	6,000
1	"	2,200
6	"	1,000
10	"	500
10	"	400
10	"	300
20	"	200
61	"	100
56	"	50
56	"	40
56	"	30
112	"	20
2,240	"	8
15,400	"	4

Tickets $4, Halves $2,

Other Shares in proportion.

CLARKSON'S.

July 15. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 14,
Not yet received.

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FRANCIS ALLISON,

LATE of Adams county, deceased, to wit: Susanna (widow) Francis, Martha, intermarried with John M'Dermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 15th day of August next*, on a Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of M'Kinney, Maring and others, containing Two Hundred and Twelve Acres, more or less; Also, a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore-street, adjoining Jacob Norbeck and others, on which are erected a Brick Dwelling-house and other Buildings—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 15, 1833. } ti

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ELIZABETH DUNWOODY

LATE of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit: the Children of Elizabeth, intermarried with Joseph Vanorsdel—Arnold V., John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdel, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdel—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 17th day of August next*, on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in South Baltimore-street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, known as No. 218—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 15, 1833. } ti

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

July 15. ts

NEW AND CHEAP LUMBER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has now on hand, and offers for sale, a large assortment of LUMBER, consisting, in part, of *White and Yellow Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Joist, Pannel Stuff of every description, Cooper Stuff, Shingles, Laths, &c. Ash Plank, from 1 to 4 inches thick, Cherry Boards, from 1 to 2 inches, Cherry Scantling, 4 by 4, and 5 by 5, a large quantity of Chesnut and Maple Stuff*—all of which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

The subscriber also offers for sale every description of

LEATHER,

and gives the highest price, in cash, for Hides.

☞The Lumber Yard of the subscriber is on the north-west corner of Main and Newberry streets, at the two-story brick house, on the first corner below Strine's tavern, same side, and directly opposite Wildin's store.

RUDOLPH FORREY

York, July 8. 3t

NEW AND CHEAP LUMBER.

THE Subscriber having opened a Lumber Yard two squares west of the Bridge, YORK, Pa. offers thereat one of the *LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF*

LUMBER,

which has ever been exhibited in this market, among which are, white Pine Boards and Planks from ¾ to 2½ inches thick, and of all qualities; a part of which is PERFECTLY SEASONED. Yellow Pine flooring and half inch Board, also dry. White and Yellow Pine, Scantling and Joist, of every description. Poplar Scantling from 3½ to 5 inches square, of superior quality, half inch Poplar Boards, Ash, Cherry, and Walnut Plank, Hemlock Fence-rails, &c. &c., together with a very general assortment of Pine Shingles of various qualities.

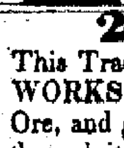
The subscriber having determined to devote his time and attention exclusively to the lumber business, and having made favorable negotiations with extensive lumber traders from the state of New York, purposes selling at the *very lowest* market prices, and feels assured that his present stock will recommend itself to all who may favor him with a call. The most prompt and punctual attention will be given to all orders in his line.

JOSEPH GARRETSON.

York, July 1. 3t

VALUABLE Virginia Lands *FOR SALE.*

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of



TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

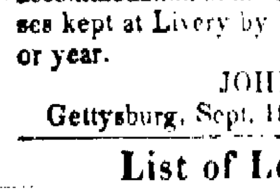
This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

Cross-Keys Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.



He has also Removed his ***Livery Stable*** TO THE TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. ☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month, or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, July 1st, 1833.

Rev. Wm. Butler	James Leister
Michael S. Bair	George Myers
Wm. Calhoun	John Miller
'Squire Gubernator	Catharine Plunkert
John Hunter	Jacob Shank
Valentine Henkes	Augustin Schnyder
Michael Hirt	Jacob Sanders
John Hellman	Henry Pasemore
Daniel Hartman	George Trump
John Kline	Henry Wehler 2

F. LEAS, P. M.

July 1. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JUSTICE FERNAW,* deceased, either by note, bond, or otherwise, are requested to call on the subscriber, and discharge the same, before the *1st day of October* next ensuing the date hereof. Those having claims against said Estate, will present the same for payment properly authenticated.

GEORGE WILL, *Ex'r.*

June 17, 1833. 4t

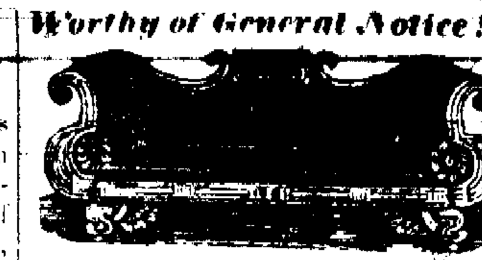
ATTENTION!

THE *Oxford United Volunteers* will meet for organization and election of Officers, on *Thursday the 8th of August next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. SANDERS, B. I.

July 8. te

Worthy of General Notice!!



DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER,

Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg,

WOULD most respectfully make mention, that, while his brother workmen, in town and country, were informing the Public that they could, *and would* make, *any thing* in their line, and that, too, "cheaper than nothing" for Cash or Produce, he was making *every thing* that a Cabinet-maker could make, and as fast too, *almost,* as his friends could carry them away—leaving in their stead either *Cash, Produce, or good solid promises!* Thus it seems, that while *some* were *talking* about "shadows," others were *partaking* of the substance, or of things hoped for, yet of things actually OBTAINED! And yet there are many still among those happy and lucky beings whose names are registered among those of us of matrimonial ... taken place, who have not supplied themselves with good and substantial

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS,

BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, &c. &c.

they are respectfully informed that they can be provided with the same, at the shortest notice given to one who, although himself a *happy* Bachelor, feels he knows how to contribute to the happiness of those who were once "*two*"—but are now "*one!*"

While the subscriber gives the above notice to *newly* married folks, yet those who have passed the "honey-moon" need not feel themselves slighted—because, if *any* have *almost* forgotten the happy hour that made them one, *he* can see no plausible reason why they should not have their rooms fitted up with good Furniture—such as a first-rate and well finished

SIDEBOARD, BUREAU,

or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So, come one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves, with work made, not like "Pindar's Razors," *to sell*—but for SERVICE, out of the best seasoned materials, by good workmen.

☞One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—which is, as my '*Sign*' fully indicates, that, having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS

at a moment's warning, should it at any time become necessary.

*** Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year—and hope by strict attention to business and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive alike encouragement.

DAVID HEAGY.

June 24. tf

☞Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal,

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and *Philadelphia,* by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. *D. Robinson,* and OHIO, Capt *W. Whildin, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞*Passage to Philadelphia, only* $2.

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT,
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

WELL-DIGGING.

MOSES BUTLER,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he will attend to the DIGGING OF WELLS in the Town, or in any part of the adjoining country, and will execute all he contracts for, in the best and most permanent manner. He has dug a great many in the country, and, in every instance, has given great satisfaction. He refers those persons who may wish to engage him for this purpose, to Gen. T. C. MILLER, or Mr. PHILIP WEAVER, of Gettysburg.

April 15. tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he is about opening a

LUMBER YARD

in this place. ☞He is just receiving

100,000 feet River Boards and Plank, of the finest quality.

Also—a large lot of

Ash Plank, Cherry Boards, first-rate Shingles, &c.

He will also always keep on hand an assortment of

MOUNTAIN STUFF,

such as *Boards, Scantling, &c.* all which he is determined to sell low for Cash.—Having purchased them in rafts, he can sell as low as at the river.

☞He has also on hand at this time, and constantly keeps, a general assortment of

IRON,

which he will also sell as low as can be procured ... for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 17. tf

New Store.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have OPENED STORE, in the room lately occupied by Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

PROSPECTUS

Of a Novel and Interesting Weekly Publication, to be commenced in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 6th instant, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, & SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

IT is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from our doing good to each other; or, in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected; and the consequence is, that vices, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected, but courted and required, & that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent, and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object, we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one, where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The *manner* of the "*Spy in Philadelphia*" shall be perfectly delicate, and uncontaminated by cant or vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts, shall find in it an untired and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and *impartial* study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will, we trust, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally *felt.*—We, therefore, place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.

The first number of "*The Spy in Philadelphia*" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages, and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are $2 per annum, payable in advance, or $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or becoming responsible for the same, and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"*The Spy in Philadelphia*" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skilful artists, and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

☞All orders must be addressed, post paid, to WM. HILL & CO,

No. 1, Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

July 1. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st, 1833.

A	K
James Adair	John Kennel
John Adair	L
Francis Allison	Henry Wm. Lauer
Elijah Arnold	Elizabeth Larimer
B	M
David Boyers	Jacob Mackley
Philip Baum	Eliza Jane McKee
Elizabeth Bear	Sheldon Marks
Hugh Black	George A. Mix
Miss Bear	Isaac Miller
Jacob Baumgartner	James Mitchell
Jacob or Christian Bonner	Michael Miller
	Alexander McGrew
George Baker	Wm. M'Cullough
Patrick Brown	John McIlroy
Mary Breckenridge	James McAllister
Dolly Barnes	Jacob Markley, jr.
Christian Benner	—— McBride
S. Bailey	John M. Miller
C	James McIlhenny
Jas. Cunningham, esq.	Gabriel Meals
Armstrong Campbell	N
Garret Conover 2	Andrew Noll
James Comfort	Jesse Null
John Henry Claus	John Newman
Anthony K. Colhoun	O
Terisah Carson	Michael Oler
Alexander Caldwell	Felix Orner or Jacob B. Meals
D	P
Catharine Dobbin	Henry Peter or Moses Crum
John Derry	
J. B. Daniel	Elizabeth Pitzer
John B. Davis	Isaac Paxton
Nicholas Dietrick	Robert S. Paxton
Wm. Dorsey 2	R
Henry Demuth	Rebecca Russell 2
E	Jacob Roudebush
David Ecker 2	Nicholas Rexroth
Clemens or Clipton Eakins	Christian Kindlaub
David Eicker	Abel Russell
F	John Roody
J. Friend	Samuel Ramsey, Esq
Valentine Flohr	John Rode
Eliza Fetterhoof	Robert Robison
Samuel H. Fahnestock	S
George Fickes	James Stewart
David Fletcher 2	Michael Strasbaugh
Mary Fahnestock	Wm. M. Scott
Valentine Fehl	John Sweney
G	John Stewthebaker
Thomas Gowan	John Shriver 2
Mary Galbreath	George Shultz
Elizabeth Giffin	A. Shnider
Wm. Gibbs	Louisa Shrader
John B. Galbreath	Samuel Spitler
Mary Ann Greenly	Jacob Saum
Mr. Guyon	Elizabeth Shapher
H	T
George P. Hoke	Adam Tawney
John Heintzelman	Joseph Taylor
John Harsh	John Tate
Isaac Hohn	Mathew Toland
Martha Hagerman	U
John Himmen	George Uran
Solomon Hardman	Daniel Utz
Susannah Holebaugh	V
Hon. Charles Huston	Mary Vanorsdel
Thomas Hooper	W
Margaret Hughes	Rebecca S. Wilson
J	George Wilson
Mary Johns	George Walter
M—— J——	Julia Wamaling
K	Israel P. Wright
George Keiss	John Walter
John Kimes	Joseph Will
Abraham King	Y
David Knouss	John Young

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

July 1. 3t

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

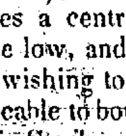
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of *DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY, CROCKS, &c. &c.* at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting BARGAINS, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good-Grey *HORSES,* and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.—*Also,* the



HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, June 10. 3m

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

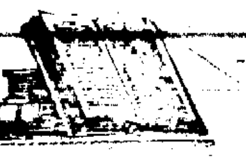
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf



NEW BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has, in addition to his Apothecary and Drug Store, added a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Classical, Theological, & Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

which, he flatters himself, he will sell on most reasonable terms. His Books consist, in part, of the following works:—

Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
" Greek do.
Mair's Introduction,
Ainsworth's Dictio'y
American 1st class Book,
Colburn's Sequel,
Woodbridge and Willard's Geo. & Atlas,
Adams do.
Woodbridge's do.
Cummings do.
Webster's Dictionary and Walker's,
Paley's Philosophy,
Hedge's Logic,
Greek Lexicon—Donegan's,
Fulton's [illegible],
Gould's Virgil,
Cornelius Nepos,
Anthon's Sallust,
Classical Dictionary,
Colburn's Algebra,
Grummere's Surveying,
Gould's Horace,
Tytler's History,
Conversations on Chemistry, by Jones,
Græca Majora,
Virgil Delphini,
Cæsar "
Tacitus,
Cicero,
Titii Livii,
Playfair's Euclid,
Simpson's Euclid,
Roman Antiquities,
Fisk's Greek Exercises
Turner's Chemistry,
Hawney's Mensur'n,
Bonnycastle's do.
German and English Dictionary,
Gibson's Surveying,
Homer's Iliad,
Xenophon,
Lacroix's Algebra,
Buck's Theol. Dict'y,
Watson's Institutes,
Mosheim's Church H.
Murdock's do.
M'Clean's do.
Pilgrim's Progress,
Josephus' Works,
Scott's do.
Burns' do.
Grimshaw's & Scott's Napoleon,
Grimshaw's England, Rome, Un'd States, France & Greece,

Young's Night Tho'ts
Thompson's Seasons,
Paley's Theology Illustrated,
Say's Polit. Economy,
Cavello's Philosophy,
Fenning on Globes,
Lives of Henry Clay,
[illegible]
[illegible] A. Clark,
[illegible]
Henry & Scott,
[illegible] History for Children,
[illegible] Grammar,
Goodrich's U. States,
Rollin's Anc. History,
Grocer's Guide,
Perkins' U. States,
Gray's Med'l Reign,
Alton's Mathematics,
Calculus,
Bowditch's Navigat'n
Vince's Fluxions,
Trigonometry,
Homer,
Blake's Astronomy,
Parker's Composition,
Kirkham's English Grammar
Hooper's Medical Dictionary,
Cox's Dispensatory,
Gil Blas,
Classical Speaker,
Lardner's Cyclopedia, sold separate,
Life of a Sailor,
Swallow Barn,
Quinten Derward,
Ivenhoe,
Incognito,
Forsaken,
Bravo,
Village Sermons,
Æsop's Fables, English and Latin,
Venn's Sermons,
Everett's America,
Note on Columbia,
Buchan's Dom. Med.
Campbell's Poems,
Cowper's do.
Bunyan's Holy War,
Tales of a Grandfather, by Scott,
Tales of my Landlord
Evening Tales,
Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.
Classical Reader,
Amer'n Farrier, German & English,
Blake's Nat. Philos.
Blair's Lectures,
Chalmer's Works,

Byron's do.
Bewick's on Birds and Beasts,
Dict'y of Quotations,
Family Monitor,
Erskine's Speeches,
Faber on the Spirit,
Jones' Church Hist.
[illegible] Under-[illegible]
[illegible]
H. More's Works,
[illegible]
[illegible] Works,
Saints' Rest,
Luther's Sermons,
[illegible]'s Guide,
Leigh Richmond,
Riley's Narrative,
Art of Flower Paint'g
Pocket Bibles & Testaments,
Reference Bibles,
Ladies' Class Books,
Christian Orator,
Mechanics' Compan'n
Varle's Self instructor
Universal Gazetteer,
Rise and Progress,
History of the Jews,
Scenes in America, Asia and Europe,
Frugal Housewife,
Locke's Essays,
Vocabulary Testam's,
Small Geographies for Children,
Parley's Tales, of Europe, Asia, and America,
Clarke's Commentary
Scott's do.
Duncan's Lectures,
Taylor's Views of Trades,
Picture of Philadelp'a
Book of Martyrs,
Adams' Dictionary of Religion,
Irving's Columbus,
Harper's Works,
Simpson's Plea,
Renwick on Steam,
Aid to Prophecies,
Carey's Essays,
Brown's ~~Body~~ of Divinity,
Northern Region,
Power of Religion,
Keep Cool,
Univ'l Receipt Book,
History of Turkey,
Eli's 2d Journal,
Parley's Geography for Children,

Elements of Criticism
Tooke's Pantheon,
Rambler,
Sermons to Young Persons,
Bradbury on Baptism,
[illegible]
Mrs. Carey's Letters,
Heeren's Modern History,
[illegible]'s Reply,
Map of Pennsylvania
Read's Reckoner
Dwight's Psalms, small
Speller and Definer,
Viri Romæ,
Scott's Discourses,
Men and Manners,
Foster's Penmanship,
Humboldt's Travels,
American Preceptor,
View of Baltimore,
Mrs. Hemans' Poems,
Journal of a Nobleman
Indian Traits,
3 years in N. America
Expositors, by Mrs. Hugh,
Murray's Introduction to English Reader,
" Key to Grammar,
" English Reader,
" Grammar,
" Pronouncing English Reader,
New-York Reader,
Cobb's do. 1, 2, & 3,
American Instructor,
Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book,
Franklin do.
National do.
Webster's do.
Rhiming do.
Jesse's Arithmetic & Key,
Pike's do
Introduction to Nat'l Spelling Book,
School Bibles & Testaments,
Polyglott Bibles,
Lutheran & Reformed Catechisms, English and German,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Assembly's do.
Stork's Prayer Books, (German)
Lutheran Hymn Book do.
Reformed do. do.
Lutheran & Reformed do. do.

English and German Bibles and Testaments of every description, common and fancy binding; also, LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS, of every kind, & a general assortment of Primers and Toy Books for children; Slates, best Quills, Writing & Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, & all kinds of Inkstands, &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 3. tf

N. B. Any work not herein mentioned, can be procured at the shortest notice—arrangements having been made with one of the most extensive Booksellers in the City.

S. H. B.

FRESH SUPPLY OF Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

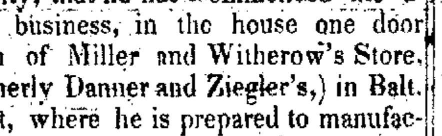
☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

Boot & Shoe Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in the house one door north of Miller and Witherow's Store, (formerly Danner and Ziegler's,) in Balt. street, where he is prepared to manufacture, to order, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most favorable terms,

ALL KINDS OF

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials, and in the most fashionable manner. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public; and feels assured, that, from his attention to business, and punctuality in the performance of his promises, and the quality of his work, he will meet with that encouragement which is always given by the Citizens of Gettysburg to those who merit it by their conduct.

WILLIAM GIBB.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Faust & Schwartz, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before *Monday the 22nd day of July,* 1833. The accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person, on the 23d of July, for collection: therefore, to save costs of trouble, call on or before the 22d of July.

A. P. FAUST,
W. P. SCHWARTZ.

June 19.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that the

Tailoring Business

will hereafter be carried on at the old stand by himself, where the public generally, is respectfully invited to call with their work, if they want it done well and in a fashionable style. All work entrusted to him, will be cut and made up in the most durable manner; and if it does not please the customer, it will be kept, and other equally good returned in its place.

W. P. SCHWARTZ.

June 24. 4t

Miller's Horse Powder,

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by
SAML. H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

April 15. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court, to apportion the assetts remaining in the hands of the Administrators of JOHN FICKES, deceased, among his Creditors, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on *Saturday the 3rd day of August next,* at which time and place those who have claims are desired to present them.

LEVI MILLER,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
JAMES M'ELWEE, } Audit's.

June 10. td

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rag at this Printing-Office.